## NEW YORK HERALD.

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## The Matts for the Pacific

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD. The United States mail steamship Illinois, Captain Hart stone, will heave this port this afternoon, at two o'clock for Aspinwall.

The mails for Owlifornia and other parts of the Pacif will elese at one o'clock.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD-California edition with the latest intelligence from all parts of the world will be published at 10 o'clock this morning.

Single copies, sixpence. Agents will please send their orders as early as possible.

## The News

The Franklin, from Hayre and Southampton, a rived at this port early yesterday morning, and brought us our London and Paris files, with other European advices down to the 7th instant. The Cunard steamer Europa also reached Halifax last evening, with dates to the 9th inst.

The local political affairs of the different Continer ta' countries remained in the same calm and easy course; but the highest excitement prevailed in every cabinet and capital with regard to the ulterio issue of the Russo-Turkish question. The news that the Czar had made the first grand move, by march ing his troops into Moldavia, was confirmed, and had created a most decided panic both upon the London Exchange and Paris Bourse; but the funds rallied after an interchange of communications between England and France, and the promulgation of a be lief that, by some political subtlety, the matter would yet be settled by what were termed "honorabl negotiations." According to the advices brought by the Europa, the difference of opinion with regard to the Turkish question was so great among the members of the British Ministry, that a dissolutio of the cabinet was at one time threatened.

The manifesto of the Czar, and the dignified reply of Reschid Pasha to Count Nesselrode, should read with attention, as well as the leading article upon this eventful crisis which we publish. Intelligence from Vienna would lead to the opinion that Austria had determined to attempt a peace media tion between Russia and Turkey. The debate upo the subject in the British Parliament tends to confer the supposition that a compromise would jet be

The crops in France were still in a most critical position, and another ministerial cusis was antici pated at Madrid.

Commodore Vanderbilt had arrived at Havre from Russia in the North Star and the magnificent Bos ton clipper Sovereign of the Seas had performed an unparalleled means feat by running from New York into the Mersey in thirteen days and nineteer

The last monetary and commercial intelligence with some Australian details, will be found else

By the arrival of the brig Pedrazza, Captain Dorritie, at this port yesterday, we received files of Ba hama papers down to the 2d inst. They contain no political news of importance, nor any other intelligence which would interest our readers

We have received our files of the Madras Exam ner down to the 20th of May. The attention of the East India journals was entirely given to matters of local interest and English news. They consequently contain no intelligence which is of importance to the American reader. Cholera, fever, and dysentery, raged at Jellicherry amongst the fishermen Moplahs. The weather was unusually warm. We are gratified to learn from the papers that our countryman, Captain Gibson, of the schooner Flirt, is now probably on his way to his home and freedom, having escaped, as reported, from the Dutch prison at Batavia.

One of the most soul-thrilling casualties that he ever occurred at Niagara is recorded in the despatches from the Falls under the telegraphic head. Last Monday evening three men-two of them named John Able and Andrew Hannaman, and the other a stranger-got adrift in a small boat just above the frightful abyss, over which the two latter were hurled, and instantly dashed to atoms. Able, who reaching a rock, to which he clung till about six p'clock last evening. The anxiety of the people on shore to rescue the unfortunate man from his perilous situation was most intense throughout the day. But If the feelings of the spectators were aroused to such a pitch what must have been the thoughts of him who was almost certain of eventually becoming a prey to the roaring torrent? Every scheme that human ingenuity could devise was resorted to: lifeboots were brought from Buffalo, and provisions were floated to him on rafts. Late in the afternoon he succeeded in placing himself on one of these rafts, and was on the point of stepping from it into a lifeboat, when, to the dismay and horror of the spectators on shore, the boat came in collision with the raft with so much violence as to pitch poor Able into the water. Still undaunted, he struck out boldly for a small island in the vicinity; but the current overnowered his alread; exhausted physical energies, and, after thus desper ately struggling for life, and tenaciously clinging for twenty hours to a slippery rock, which itself cons scarcely withstand the impeluous force of the stream the victim was swept into eternity. One wild, piere ing shrick, and all was over.

The Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, by the casting vote of the President, yesterday rejected the proposition to permit the election of State officers by a plurality vote.

Governor Seymour's nominees for New York ha bor masters, &c., still hang fire in the State Senate The only confirmations made in executive session yesterday consisted of a few notaries. Several billwere passed, among them one restricting municipa corporations from borrowing money on the strength their corporations. Most of the forenoon was devoted to the consideration of the Railroad Tax and Toll bill, which affords gentlemen a fine opportunit or displaying their opinions upon internal improv ments generally and canals and railroads particular ly. In the afternoon the House se it back the Supply bill, with numerous amendments and alterations The Senate, according to our special correspondent' despatch, disagreed to one appropriating ten sand dollars for the benefit of the New Yor Volunteers who served in the campaign against Mer leo. The Assembly having raised the appropriation for Legislative expenses from thirty thousand to fifty thousand dollars, a motion was made to again cut down to the former sum. A debate ensued, in th course of which it was stated that the presiding offi cers of both Houses would refuse to sign certificate for services pretended to have been rendered during the recess of the Legislature, and consequently it was immaterial what might be the amount appropriated The Speaker of the Assembly announced that h would to day name the Board of Managers to prose cute the charges against Canal Commissioner Mathe before the Court of Impeachment.

The corner stone of St. Peter's Church, Mill street Poughkeepsie, was laid yesterday, with the usua Roman Catholic ceremonies, by the Rev. Archbishop Hughes. There was a large concourse of people pre sent when his Grace delivered the sermon, in which he contended that the rites and ceremonies used by the Roman Catholics in laving the corner stone of church were indispensable to render the editice a holy one. A full report will be published hereafter.

We to-day publish a variety of telegraphic de spetches, and many columns of other interesting reading, to which we have no room to refer particu brly. The headings of the different articles will be found sufficiently explicit to give the reader a pretty in favor of peace. Carrect idea of their contents.

The Russian Invasion of Holdavia-Eur

The Russians have crossed the Pruth. Mena ces. which many regarded as mere empty bombast, have been executed to the letter, and the equilibrium of Europe has been fairly overturned. Nicholas has once more placed before Farope the issue of peace or war.

Readers of the HERALD will not have been taken by surprise by the Franklin's news. On 2d July instant we showed how the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia by the Czar was a mere compremise between defeat and aggression, and how, under the treaty of Balta-Liman, the movement was so far authorized that the Western powers could hardly view it as a casus belli. We then stated that we entertained no doubt of the Russian troops advancing into the Principalities, and we added that while France, whose interest is all on the side of war, might probably refuse to allow the same latitude to the Balta-Liman treaty as Great Britain, whose only desire is peace, still the general aspect of European affairs was decidedly pacific. We see no reason to alter these views. Events have fulfilled our predictions, and the designs we then imputed to the various courts of Europe have since been openly avowed by their or-In the first place, the Russian troops are, as

we said, on the southern bank of the Pruth. Not a shot has been fired or a sword drawn. The passage of the river was as quiet and as undisturbed as an evolution at a review. Peasants saw without surprise the return of the same men who had garrisoned Bucharest and Jassy three years before, and who, notwithstanding their exactions, had never beer regarded as invaders by the Moldavians or Wallachians. Even the Turks, who had protested so loudly against the infraction of their treaties and rights, suffered the Cossacks to approach their quarters without challenge and without resistance. That a similar line of tactics would be pursued if the Russians advanced southward and attempted to cross the Danube is of course toe improbable for belief; but we cannot regard such a movement as being itself more likely to occur. Difficult as it is to elicit from the past policy of Russia any evidence of their present designs, we are adventuring much when we predict that they will be content with what they have done already; but such is, nevertheless our firm belief, and for its adoption we have substantial reasons. Russian ambition may be very potent at St. Petersburg; but the sceptre of sagacity has not passed away from the Czar, and we are loath to entertain any theory which would take for granted his willinguess to engage singly in a war with all the powers of Europe. The possible gain of such an enterprise would not compare for a moment with the probable loss. Prosperous as Russia now is, the Czar could not undertake to defend his empire against the combined attacks of France, England and Austria, or to hold any new conquests in spite of these foes, with out a ruinous interruption of the trade of the Baltic and the Black Sea and a clear prospect of internal dissensions. The Nesselrode party would take advantage of the discontent to fo ment disaffection at home; and nearly balanced as the two rival factions are, it is very doubtful whether the influence of Nicholas and Constantine could retain the preponderance in favor of the court. Nor is Turkey a foe to be utterly despised. Greeks and Albanians would be found in her army, fighting under the Musselman standard, to protect their independent church from the thraldom of the Czar. Caucasians and Georgians would pour in upon Russia from the West, and all the hopes of Russian aggrandizement in Asia would fall to the ground. Poland would rise from her ashes and, the dust of the last forty years swept off by the whirlwind of war, the live embers would glow into a flame which alone would require all Muscovy to quench. Tribes of Tartars now helplessly despoiled of their territory by Russian invaders, would imbibe fresh vigor from the prospect, and commence a scene of retribution that is frightful to contemplate. All these contingencies are fully foreseen at St. Petersburg. Russia has been once invaded during this century, and, though the foe was but one nation out of the host which would now rise against her, her safety was only purchased by the sacrifice of her capital and a ruinous campaign. A second Moscow would be but an insignificant check to an invading army of French, Austrians, Turks, English, and Poles. We cannot bring ourselves to expect

France and England have acted precisely as ve anticipated. The former is eager for hostilities. The Moniteur has not yet spoken ; but the public is being prepared for a rupture by articles in other journals, which, though not directly official, are yet known to speak the sentiments of the French Emperor. Paris correspondents do not hesitate to attribute the paternity of the article in the Constitutionnel. which we publish in another column, to the Emperer himself. We need hardly draw the ettention of our readers to this performanceit speaks for itself. When the head of the French government tells us that " the entry of the Russians into Moldavia constitutes. whatever may be said of it, a most manifest and flagrant casus belli"-when all the Paris press. of whatever color and party, unite in this view of the event, and announce that "France will be ready to take her part in the conflict," we may fairly regard our predictions as verified. The idea of appealing to the people on the question of peace or war, and taking their sense by a Plébiscete, is well worthy of the originality of Napoleon III. Whether he sneceeds or not however, in arousing the martial arder of France, the real decision of the question will still rest with England.

British opinion has not varied on the point The London press is unanimous in denouncing the conduct of Russia: but those ournals which may be supposed to speak the sentiments of the Aberdeen cabinet have carefully abstained from informing their readers that it constitutes a legitimate ground for war. The decision originally arrived at by the Council, when the occupation of the Principalities was first threatened, is still maintained now that the event has taken place. England is vastly indignant at the palpable dishonesty of Russia; but her feelings are controlled by her interest, and that requires the preservation of the trade of the Baltic. If Russia advanced still farther and menaced the very existence of the Ottoman Empire it would still need a vast deal of courage on the part of the cabinet to announce to the British nation that they were again to be plunged into war. Public sentiment may hereafter be roused to a warlike pitch, but for the present such an event is highly improbable, and our accounts from Europe are, on the whole, clearly

THE LATE STEAMBOAT DISASTER-VERDICT OF THE J' JET .- The usual ceremonies attendant upor steamboat disasters have been concluded in the case of the Empire-a temporary excitement, a hearing, and a censure. compose the drama, and then the curtain drops and shuts the affair from the world forever. Mangled bodies and scattered limbs are hurried to the tomb, where the formula is ended, and the wail ings of the bereaved are hushed by the din and bustle of the world. The last act has been performed in regard to the late disaster upon the Hudson river, and the verdict of the Coroner's jury will be found in another column.

The verdict throws the greatest blame upon the captain of the sloop, but at the same time it censures the officers of the Empire. Our opinion is that a steamer having more power and control over her movements than a sloop, might reasonably be expected to accomplish the most in avoiding a collision. This is a matter, however, of but little importance, as a mere ceasure amounts to less than the ink and paper necessary to record it. Unless the Grand Jury are recommended to act in the matter it is to be considered that

nobody is to blame." On Monday last we published an article upon steamboat disasters, in which the steamboat commissioners were censured for apparent neglect of their draies. In consequence of that article we have been called upon by Mr. Henry B. Renwick, one of the commissioners, from when we obtained the following facts, which we willingly give in our columns:-

The steamboat laws, as passed originally, went into full force on the first day of January 1853, at the West and in this place on the first day of March. It was then postponed, by special resolution, permitting Inspectors to grant boats permits to run although not fitted until June 1, 1853, provided the Inspectors were satisfied that the owners of these boats were diligently fitting them in complance with the law.

The Inspectors for this district entered on their duties in January. They have granted provisional permits, as above, to some seventy or eighty vessels; have directed personally, to greater or less extent, as to the fittings of all passenger vessels registered or licensed at this port, and have since, or not long prior to June I, boarded and examined seventy odd vessels in order to see, as far as could be done without a thorough test, whether they were provided with pumps. life preservers, gauges. provisions against fire, &c. To all these vessels, when, after a series of visits they were found to be fully equipped, they granted provisional permits entitling them to run until such time as the Inspectors could, in turn, thoroughly inspect them. Two weeks or thereabouts after the first of June were spent in such visits, and in warning vessels unfitted not to run or they would be reported for prosecution.

When the instruments were in proper order. and these warnings had been given and preliminary examinations made, the Inspectors began to inspect thoroughly. They have been detained by breakage of instruments, &c., but everything is now in proper order, and they hope to complete the inspection of all boats in the course of four to five months, being at the same time determined to go thoroughly through with each vessel, even if some should, from want of time, not be inspected at all.

They have made thorough inspection of twelve vessels, and in the course of their duty have discovered defects in boilers, have condemned life preservers in large numbers as unreliable, and have ordered additional floating power to be applied to lifeboats, besides requiring alterations in the fittings of vessels and their equip ments. Repairs, additions, or substitution of perfect for imperfect articles have generally been made with promptness by steamboat owners. The Inspectors have, also during the last four and a half months, licensed 143 pilots and 337 engineers.

The recommendations of these officers are volumnious, and on file in the Inspectors' office. The examination of the engineers was a matter demanding much time; so was their classification into the various grades prescribed by the law.

The Inspectors have repeatedly requested aid in order that their duties could be performed more promptly and more completely. This has been refused, and perhaps with good reason, on the ground that the law did not provide for it. The law, in their opinion, has already done great good, but its effects cannot be judged of until it has worked for some time

THE NEW MAIL ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.-The contract entered into by the United States Postmaster General with Col. Ramsay & Co. for the transportation of mails between New Orleans and San Francisco, went into operation last Monday. By this new arrangement, which gains some 2,000 miles of ocean route, the express mail leaves Vera Cruz on the Atlantic and Acapulco on the Pacific on the 4th and 18th of each month, meeting at Mitanec, a central point in the interior, and distant from each of those ports about thirty-six hours, making the land route across the republic only occupying seventy two hours. The mail leaving New Orleans on the 1st and 14th of each month will arrive at Vera Cruz so as to be conveyed thence on the 4th and 18th. It is expected thus, when the line is in good working order, to reduce the distance of time between New Orleans and San Francisco to twelve days. General Santa Anna is most favorably disposed towards the project, and the alcades or magistrates along he line have been directed to afford the contractors and their servants every facility.

TUENED UP IN AUSTRALIA.-Mr. Thomas Warher, the same, we doubt not, who, a few years ago, was a resident of this city, has turned up as a solicitor and proctor in Melbourne. Australia. He says, in his advertisement in the Reformer of that town. that

Persons from America, or who may have legal or commercial business there, can obtain every informa-tion from T. Warner; from his long residence and le gal practice there he flatters hunself his services may be particularly beneficial to those who entrust American business to his charge.

THE FISHERY QUESTION-ANOTHER KINK. We are informed by telegraph from Washington that the fishery question may possibly hang fire till the re-assembling of Congress. A new ele ment is said to have come in to delay negotiations. Wonderful! What can it be? Mr. Crampton H. B. M. minister at Washington, has just returned from a trip down east. Has he discovered this new element? Wonder what i can be? We have been afraid of this, but " will never do to give it up so." Never.

THE OPERA AT CANTLE GARDEN .- The new operatio enter crise of Max Maretzek prospers very favorably, and by Castle Garden has become a most fashionable and pop ar place of renderrous. 'Robert the Devil' was o ed for the second and last time to a large audience on Monday night, and this evening 'l'Ellsir d'Amore' be given, with Madame Sontag as Adles, and Sale Badfall, and Rorers in the principal male characters.

Diplomatic Relations of the United State

The Hon. Pierre Soulé is about embarking for Europe, to enter on his diplomatic duties at the court of Madrid. His reception by the Spanish government will be awaited with much interest; but as he goes under instructions from the Executive department of the United States, it seems hardly probable that the Spanish ministry will inquire int the individual opinions of our ambassador with regard to any topic which is likely to be the subject of cussion between the two countries, before they shall conclude to receive or reject him.

The diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain have formerly been a subject of great interest, and, at times, of embarrassment and difficulty; but all questions in dispute between the two countries have heretofore been settled to the satisfaction of Americans generally; and been acqui esced in by Spain, in some cases certainly with re luctance, but as a matter of necessity.

AMERICAN MINISTERS TO SPAIN.

The following gentlemen have represented the
United States at the court of Spain, since the adoption of the constitution, viz.:

William Carmichael, of Maryland, Charge..... Wm. Carmichael and Wm. Short, Commission MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY AND ENVOYS EXTRAOR

DINARY.	
Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina	1794
David Humphreys, Connecticut	1796
Charles Pinckney, South Carolina	1801
James Montoe, Virginia	1804
James Bowloin, Massachusetts	1804
George W. Erving, do	
John Forsyth, Georgia	
Hugh Nelson, Virginia	
Alexander H. Everett, Massachusetts	
Cornelius F. Van Ness, Vermont	
*William T Barry, Kentucky	
John H. Eston, Tennessee	
Aaron Vail (Charge,) New York	1840
	1842
Romulus M. Saunders, North Carolina	1846
Daniel M. Barringer, do	1849
Pierre Soule, Louisiana	
Mr. Barydied at Liverpool, on his way to Soai	

the 20th of Aigust, 1825.

SPANISH MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES. During tle first administration under the coust tution, (thatof Washington.) Spain was represented in this country by Messrs, Jaudenes and Viar, in the capacity of commissioners, or ministers resi The first minister plenipotentiary sent by Spain to the United States, was the Chevalier Car os Martinez de Yrujo. He arrived after the treaty of 1795, and his commission was renewed in 1801, when he was created or became a marquis. He was the list Spanish minister in America before the renewal of the diplomatic intercourse on the restoration of the royal family of the Bourbons and the accesson of Ferdinand VII. The successor of the Marqis de Yrujo have been as follows :-

Appointed. Chevalier l'Argaiz. 1840 Don Angel alderon de la Barca. 1844 When the declaration of independence by the

United Stes took place, in 1776, Spain was mis tress of hif the continent of South America; she was one ofthe most powerful nations of Europe, not only from er own wealth, valuable colonies, and a numerous ad well-appointed army and navy, but in consequene of an intimate connection with France. The "amiy compact" adopted by the treaty of Paris of 176, a alliance between all the Princes of the House of Burbon, more especially the crowns of France and Spain, still existed. By that instru ment these two powers mutually guaranteed their State and possessions, and assumed, as the basis of their alliance, the diplomatic maxim, "Ie who attacks one crown attacks the other." All the American possessions of Spain werehen entire-she enjoyed an active, extensive, anducrative commerce, and was as determined an emy of England as France herself.

After arangements had been made by the Continental Corress to obtain the assistance of France, one of thenext subjects of attention was Spain. As early aDecember, 1776, it was resolved to send Commissions to that country, and in the early part of 1777, DiFranklin was appointed the first envoy to Spain, bugh he never went to that court; but, while in rance, he addressed a letter to the Count d'randa, at that time the Spanish Minister the French court. In this letter, dated in Aril, 1777, Franklin informs the Spanish minister tit Congress, in December, 1776, had re solved. " hat if his Catholic Majesty will join with the United States in a war against Great Britain, they vill sist in reducing to the possession of Spain the twn and harbor of Pensacola, provided the inhalitant of the United States shall have the free navigation the Mis-issippi, and the use of the har bor of Pasacola;" also that Congress would assist Spain an France in the conquest of the English

West Indi islands.

Spin sowed great reluctance to take a part in the wardeclared by France against England, in 177: and the measures adopted by France to induce herto thistep were at first received with coolness. Spin, faigued by her former contests, though then f recut date, and holding, herself, extensive an valuble colonies, did not view the struggles of the Americans against Great Britain with enre omplacency. Pownal, an English writer of hat griod, prophecied with remarkable exact ns, the time and manner of the emancipation of fanish America; and though the Spanish govern ent might have had little faith in such predictions, could not have been ignorant that the example f the British North American colonies would have een attended with peraicious consequences to other curopean nations holding foreign possessions. rance exceedingly desired the assistance of Spain n the war into which she was about to enter, paricularly as the navies of the two kingdoms were, mited, greatly superior to that of England at that ime. The French king (Louis XVI.,) even wrote, n the beginning of the year 1778, letters in his own and to his Catholic Majesty, urging him to enter nto the coalition against England.

The answer of the King of Spain, Charles III. was extremely cold and circumspect. He was naturally of a pacific turn, then much advanced in life, and not disposed to disturb the remainder of his day by a destructive war. Determined to avoid hostilites, he despatched instructions to his minister at London to offer the mediation of his court. This and thre other plans proposed by Spain successively failed. England could not forgive France for he interference in the affairs of North America, and resolutel rejected all attempts at negotiation. In June, 179, the Spanish Minister withdrew from the

English burt, and England having already committed acts I violence on the Spanish dominions, his Catholic lajesty could no longer avoid the obligation of the treaty establishing the family compact. War we accordingly declared between Spain and Erland. Spain was probably induced to join the league, from the expectation she had of recogning her lost possessions in the former war wh England. Immediately after the rupture in 1779, a Spanish force took possession of Bate Rouge, on the Mississippi, and finally conques from England the whole of West Fiorida The dedration of war, in June, 1779, was made in consequee of a convention concluded with France receding April. The independence of the hirteen nited States was, however, not acknow edged that instrument, though by the treaty be ween Hace and the United States, Spain was en sitted toccede to the alliance whenever she though fit, and have the benefit of all the stipulations.

Franklin having declined the mission to Spain, Arthur Lee, of Virginia, was appointed by the Con-tinental Congress Commissioner to Madrid. The appointment was uscless, as Lee was stopped at Burgos, in 1777, by an agent of the Spanish govern ment; a small sum of money was promised for military stores shipped from Bilbos; but Lee wa not allowed to proceed to Madrid. In September 1779, John Jay, of New York, was appo Congress Minister to Spain. He went to Madrid in 1780, and remained there until the spring of 1782. Although Mr. Jay did not succeed in making treaty, or obtaining the expected subsidies or assist ance from the Spanish court, he was accredited in the usual official forms, and the United States derived from that circumstance the advantage of baving their independence acknowledged by another of th most powerful nations of Europe. Spain was not willing to accede to the alliance between France and the United States, for she felt apprehensive, un doubtedly, for her possessions in Florida and Louisiana. She obviously anticipated many of the difficulties that afterwards arose, and refused to grant to the United States the free navigation of the Mississippi or to establish that river as the western boundary o

the United States. During Mr. Jay's negotiations at Madrid, Spai had no minister or representative in the United States. Mr. Jay left that court in 1782; Mr. William Carmichael, who had been Secretary of Lega tion, remaining at Madrid as Charge d'Affaires. In July, 1785, a Spanish Charge d'Affaires, Don Diego Gardequi, was received and accredited by the Conti nental Congress. Upon the arrival of Gardoqui at Philadelphia, the negotiation was transferred to this country, and Mr. Jay, then Secretary of State for Fereign Affairs, was authorized by Congress to treat respecting the boundaries between the United State and the Spanish dominions. The subject was beset with many difficulties, and remained in the hands of the Secretary of State till the dissolution of the Congress of the Confederation in 1789, and the organization of the United States government under the constitution.

After many delays and attempts at negotiation by American commissioners sent to Madrid, Mr Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, was appointe Envoy Extraordinary to Spain, in November, 1794, and arrived in Madrid in 1795. He was sent from London as a special minister to Spain, with instructions from President Washington to propose a set tlement. Spain finally made a sacrifice of the limit and the Mississippi, but it was done with the utmost reluctance. It was not till October, 1795, that the treaty was signed. Though Spain had no doubt determined to make the sacrifice in the last extremity, so much delay was again resorted to, that Mr. Pinckney demanded his passports to return to England, where he had been acting as the American minister. This was properly a treaty only of limits and navigation, for it did not contain any comme cial regulations. The boundaries both to the South and the West were fixed agrecably to the demands of the United States. It is usually called the treaty of San Lorenzo el Real.

Every step of the negotiations of this country with Spain has been marked with delays and difficulties It was fifteen years before Spain would consent to define in a treaty the legitimate limits of the United States, and yet the only boundary that could reason ably give rise to controversy, the southern boundary of Georgia, was a very slight obstacle to the termin tion of the negotiation. After all, this boundary was not drawn, nor the Spanish troops withdrawn, tili 1798, three years after the signature of the treaty of San Lorenxo el Real.

Spain was exceedingly opposed to the cession of Louisiana by France to the United States in 1803. and showed great reluctance to evacuate the territory, which had been ceded by Spain to France in 1800, by a secret treaty, the Spanish authorities continuing in possession of Louisiana until 1803. In the cutset, a formal protest was made by the Spanish court against the transfer to the United States, but they were induced in the end to withdraw it, and to give consent to the convention of April, 1803, between France and the United States. The very news of the transfer of Louisians to the United States at first awakened not only sur prise, but even indignation in Spain. Spain did not, as it was, yield the whole province without an angry and protracted discussion, which had nearly involved the two countries in a war. Indeed, taken in connection with the suspension of the right of deposit at New Orleans, and the depredations on our commerce, a committee of the House of Representatives in Congress, reported, in January, 1806, that there was ample cause for a declaration of war with

The difficulties this country has had with Spain respecting boundaries and territories, have been, indeed, remarkable. We may attribute this circum stance in some degree to the ignorance generally existing respecting the countries in description they never having been surveyed at the time of the various treaties. The discussion re specting the portion of West Florida west of the river Perdido began between the two government at the time of the cession of Louisiana, in 1803, and was not concluded till 1810, when the Bourbon royal family in Spain having been dethroned, the inited States government deemed it improdent longer to delay enforcing their right. Possession was accordingly taken of that territory by Governor Claiborne, of Louisiana, in 1810, by order of Presi dent Madison. The negotiations concerning the eastern as well as the western boundaries of Louisiana, were not only tedious and vexatious, but ex ceedingly intricate.

After various delays in the negotiations, these matters were finally settled by the treaty signed by John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, and Don Luis de Onis, the Spanish Minister, at Washington February 22, 1819, which treaty was after wards ratified by the Spanish government. By this treaty, also, Florida was ceded to the United States by Spain as an indemnity for spoliations on Ameri can commerce by French privateers either within Spanish jurisdiction or condemned in Spanish ports by French consuls.

The United States had no minister in Spain during the troubles in that country, after 1807. The intercourse was renewed again in 1814 by the appoint ment of George W. Erving, of Massachusetts, as Minister Plenipotentiary.

The negotiations which resulted in the cession of Florida, in 1819, were conducted with great ability by Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, and Don Onis, the Spanish Minister. Since that period our relations with Spain have been of but little interest, except the communications which have passed between the two governments respecting Cuba, the particulars of which were some time since published in the HERALD, in the documents transmitted by President Fillmore to Congress in July, 1852.

The news received by the Frankiin produced conside rable excitement among dealers in breadstuffs. Common rands of State flour closed at \$5 37, which was fully 25 cents per barrel higher than the prices of the previous day. Nearly every other de cription of flour also ex erienced some advance. Holders of State flour asked 25 44 a \$5 50, but buyers did not go above \$5 37. West ern white wheat sold at \$1.33, which was an advance of three cents per bushel. Some holders demanded \$1 % and \$1 36. There was more doing in mess pork, with sales at \$15 62. Cotton continued dult, with sales of only 300 hales at novettled prices. Freigh's again im proved to Liverpool and London.

The complexion of the foreign news, as far as war was concerned, had not altered the aspect of the cose. Many continued to argue that there would be no war, unlesthe Emperor's troops went beyond the Danubian prov inces, from a supposition that France and England, is case he hal ed between the Pruth and the Daunbu, would not make the movement a carus belli, the London Times having intimated as much. Odesa, to the north of the Pruth, on the Black Sea, was the chief grain mart; and he are no long as it remained en with the Dardanelles, the experiation of wheat sould not be interrupted. The possibility of an later ruption to trade in the Black Sea, at any moment, with unfavorable prospects for e ops on the continent, were the elecumetarone which had productd the advance in England. Should the prospect of wer subside, the excitement in breek-tuffs, to a great extent, would subside with it. The results of the Europa's news was new looked for with incre-sed interest.

We were favored yest-rday with two interesting docu ments, viz. with the logs of the Sovereign of the Seas, Captain McKay, and of the Royal mail steamship Canada, on their late outward passage to Liverpool. From an examination of these logs, which we will publish to morrow, it is to be seen that the clipper ship Sovereign, in dve days sailing, gained 325 miles on the steamer. In se en days of the ctipper's voyage she made the follow-ing distances:—June 24, 244 miles; 25th, 139 do; 26th, 307 do : 27th, 255 do .: 28th, 344 do .: 29th 203 do .; 30th,

The result by her log shows that the Sovereign made the voyage in thirteen days and nineteen hours, which was stated to be the quickest trip on record. The previous quickest voyage. hence to Liverpool, was made by the packet ship Independence, Capt. Ezra Nye, now of the steamship Pacific, about ten years since, in fourteen days and six bours.

to show that a farm in East Lothian, Scotland, which rented on a life lease, about half a century ago, at £1 per acre, was rented recently (June, 1853.) for nineteen years, at about £3 18s. per acre—a rise of over three hundred per cent—showing the advance made in landed property in that country, in spite of free trade laws, from the effects of which such dire evils were predicted. and especially to the farming interest.

Arrival of the Steamship Cherokee. The steamship Cherokee, Capt. Baxter, arrived restords

morning from New Orleans via Havana, with 139 passen gers and merchandise. She left the latter place on the 14th inst., bringing two days later news from Cuba.

The U S. ship Aibany arrived at Havana on the 13th inst , from St. Jago. All on board exceedingly healthy. Our thanks are due to the purser of the Cherokee for ate Havana papers.

## DREADELL EXPLOSION OF A STEAM BOILER. At the Founday of J. R. Pratt, in Attorney street-The Engineer and several Workmen Badly Scaided.

At about one o'clock yesterday afternoon a steam boiler in the iron foundry of J. R. Pratt situated at Nos. 60 and 62 Attorney street exploded with great violence, blowing out the rear end wall of the basement building leading into Ridge street, spreading the bricks and fragments of iron in every direction, injuring several persons, two or three of whom will, in all probability, die from the injury sustained by the scalding steam.

It appears that just at one o'clock, as the workmen were about renewing their labors after dinner, Mr. Thomas Service, the acting engineer and foreman of the establishment set the envine in motion. when the explosion took place. Great consterns tion was manifested by the workmen and persons in the immediate vicinity, as it was believed that many lives were lost. Captain Russell, of the Thirteenth ward police, prompt as he ever is on such occasions, summored ferthwith a platoon of his men, and procerded to the scene of the calamity, and rendered all the assistance possible. The injured were brought to the staion house. Dr. Tully of Broome street, and other physicians, were present, who gave their immediate attention, and applied the proper relief, to the unfortunate sufferers.

The steam boiler was located in the basement of the shop, about the centre of the block between Attorney and Ridge streets, extending through to Ridge street, and when it burst, it took almost a horizontal tending upwards destroying a portion of the brick wall and scattering the fragments into Ridge street. A Mr. Th mas Riley, who was seated at the door of his gro cery store, No 58 Ridge street, received very serious injury about the face and head from the bricks and pieces of iron blown from the foundry by the explosion. Mr. Riley was conveyed to the Hospital for surgical attendance, The engineer, Mr. Service, was knocked down by the

and hands, which it is feared will prove fa al. The fellowing is a list of the injured:-

Thomas Service, engineer, resides at No. 92 avenue B. Very severely scalded about the face, breast and hands Doubts of his recovery. David Barry, workman, resides at No. 188 Hester street

Badly calded about the face and hands. Thomas Kerrigan, a boy 17 years of age, resides at No. 225 Stanton street. Very badly scalded about the body,

face and hands. William Riley, keeps grocery store at No 28 Ridgetreet. Badly injured by the fragments of brisk and from blown from the explosion. He was sitting at his store door at the time of the accident.

Pieces of iron from the boiler were found blown over two hundred feet from the explosion. A piece weighing near two pounds went through a window into a room in Ridge street, passing close by the head of a shoemaker who sat there at work, causing, as reasonably to suppose, much alarm for his safely. He immediately left the

The explosion is said to have been coused through want of sufficient water in the baller. Mr. Doane, a prafical engineer, residing at 429 Grand street, exami the boder after the explosion, and gives as his opin that the explosion was the result of want o water in the boiler.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT-THE LATEST PARTICULARS

Yesterday afternoon about one o'clock, shortly after the return from sinner of the working a employed at Pratt's Iron Foundry, an explosion of the factory beiler took place, by which several of the employes, including the for-man of the establishment, were severely scalded, and one man, while entering his home in Ridge street, op co-ite to the rear of the foundry, was, it is supposed, fatally wounded. The promises in which this Greadful catastrophe occurred are situated between Broome and Desarcy streets, extending from Attorney street, where is the office entrance to Eldge street in the rear. The establishment is rather extensive, employing a considerable number of workmen, and its business in confined to the manufacture of tren castings, such as columns, girders, &c. The ergine house, where the accident occurred, is situated on one side, about midway of the building, and is separated from the other workshops by substantial brick walls. At the time when the actident securred the men had not jet commenced work, but were inside, it being customary to ring the bell a few misutes previous to the not get been started, nor, indeed, had it been in operation during that day at all, as its aid is not constantly required in places of this description. The fire wa ighted at eleven o'ck ck in the morning, and consequently a large amount of steam must have been generate during the intervening period. Suddenly the moulders and other workmen employed in the establishment were astourded by hearing a whizzing sound, that resembledto use the words of a person present, "the poise of a whirlwind." Instantly the place was filled vita steam, which obscured everything with a dense mist, and the at frighted workmen were for a moment bewildered. Es tape from the moulding shop by the rear into Ridge street was impracticable, as the windows were strongly barred, and egress at the other and was for a time im possible on account of the rapid gushing in of the un confined steam. By this time the alarm had been raised. and a body of police assisted by the firemin, who had hastened to the spot, rande the best of their way into the interior of the building. Hore a drealful night presented itself. That part of the boiler which had proved too weak for the pressure of the steam had seen rent and doubled back like a sheet of cardboard, the engine house was a mass of rules, and the brick work in front and around the sides of the boiler had been hurled down, and lay scattered about the ground in all directions. So great had been the force of the escaped steam that an iron platform some height boilers and which weighed nearly a ton, was torn from the walls and hurled to the other and of the engine house. Here the opposite wall, which from its witten had to endure the first brunt of the explosion, was torn do an by the tremendous force of the escaped tram. The foreman, who happened unfortunately to be standing close to this wall, inside the engue house, received, in consequence, the first shock of the steam and water, and on entering the place was found lying down every scaled. The only wonder is that he is yet alice. His name is Thomas Service, and besides acting as foreman of the foundry he interies was engineer. He wantaken up severely scalede about the arms and body, as well as about the fees and head, and conveyed to his residence in archive B. He is a married man. On the other sides of the same wal, in a contiguous shop, were three idividuals, a man and two boys, who were likewise badly but The man named David Barry, was a laborer belonging to the place, and is averely scalede. He is also a married man, and was conveyed to the City Hospita! where he now hea. The names of the bodys are Thomas Kerrigan, who was badly scaleded and likewise cut about the head, and Wham Cronoy, who was also badly caleded. Both were conveyed home to their residences. I is also reported that a man known by the name of the man, who noted as fremm, was present at the time of the necident, and if so he must have been buried in the rules, for we could obtain no certain account respecting him, and therefore this is partly conjectural. In addition to the above, a man named filley, who resided opposite, to the from the long to first the street of a strends. team. The foreman, who happened unfortunately to be

him, and therefore this is partly conjectural. In addition to the above, a real named filley, who resided opposite, to the rear of the foundry, in Ridge street, was struck by a me of the brokes and feartheuts of metal, that were